

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
EXTENSION SERVICE
Washington 25, D. C.

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REPORT AND SUMMARY

DELEGATES' CONFERENCE AND DISCUSSION PROGRAMS

NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CAMP
WASHINGTON, D. C.
June 11-18, 1947

Measured in terms of interest and degree of participation, the delegates' conference and discussion programs at the 1947 National 4-H Club Camp were found to be of real value to the delegates. It is unfortunate that this report cannot reflect the keen thinking and searching analysis exhibited by the delegates. Those who observed the camp program this year agreed that the delegates had greater opportunity for discussion and that they made full use of this privilege. The camp delegates were a highly selected and capable group of 184 4-H members. Forty-five States and Puerto Rico can be proud of the ability shown and of the part taken by their delegates.

The general theme of the camp this year, "Serving as Citizens in Our Representative Government," furnished a timely and challenging background for the daily topics. The talks given by capable speakers were followed by free and open discussion among the delegates. As shown by the recommendations given later, the delegates profited greatly by these talks. Added to these were the tours of Washington which did much to crystallize the ideas and opinions expressed by the speakers and by the delegates in their conferences and discussions.

Methods and Procedures Followed:

The principal purposes of the delegates' meetings and discussions were to gain ideas and exchange opinions and to give training in methods and procedures. Therefore, a brief explanation of the plan used is given here. Except where a few variations had to be made, the general pattern involved the following steps, which are noted below:

1. The morning hours of each day were given over to assembly and discussion of the programs. Presided over by a delegate chairman, the first session usually started with a 30-minute address by a prominent speaker. The name of the speaker is given with each day's outline below.
2. In nearly all cases an open forum was conducted immediately after the address, at which time the speaker was usually the center of the questions.
3. The delegation was then divided into six groups of about 30 delegates each. The delegate chairmen for each of the six groups were named previously and briefed by the discussion manager concerning their duties. The members were assigned to these groups by drawing numbers each day. This assured wide and varied distribution.

4. Each group was provided a room for a 60- to 90-minute period of discussion. It was suggested that the first few minutes be spent in open discussion. The delegate chairman then arbitrarily divided the group into five huddles or circles of about six each. Moving their chairs and facing each other in this small circle, the delegates proceeded to talk and exchange ideas about the topic of the day. In order to encourage talking and exchange of opinions, each delegate was handed, the day prior to each discussion, a set of discussion starters and also a few comments on the topic. These proved quite helpful.
5. After some 25 to 30 minutes of discussion in the huddle or circle, the group again assembled and, led by the delegate chairman, tried to summarize the opinions expressed.
6. The entire delegation was then reassembled in the auditorium, and the six delegates, who served as group chairmen along with the discussion manager, composed a panel which attempted to summarize briefly the discussions of all the groups. Following this was another open forum with the entire delegation privileged to take part.

The above procedure moved along smoothly and the delegates fell into the routine quickly. The chairmen of the groups ably conducted their sessions. Participation was excellent throughout all the discussions of the camp programs and was frequently carried over to informal sessions.

Following is a reproduction of the daily sheets containing comments and discussion starters on each topic. Then, for each topic is presented the summary statement and recommendations of the delegates' committee for that day. The committee was composed of the day's delegate chairman and the six group discussion chairmen. Each day's committee was asked to summarize the delegates' views on the topic and to present specific suggestions on what 4-H could do about the situation. These statements and recommendations were given by a panel consisting of the daily chairmen to the entire delegation on the day of the last delegates' conference program.

Theme for Thursday, June 12, 1947: "Fundamentals of Democracy"

Assembly Speaker: Hon. Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture

Introduction:

"Democracy is government by the people. In democratic countries the people as a whole decide what form of government they shall have, how that government shall work, and who shall fill the offices necessary to make it work. In democratic countries there are frequent and free elections which give the people opportunity to make new decisions on all questions at short intervals."--Knappen

"There is always the danger that we shall think of our citizenship too narrowly, that we shall fail to realize its relationship to our lives as a whole. When we think of citizenship we are likely to think of voting, or of serving on the jury, or of our services as public officers, or of paying taxes, or of the possibility of being drafted into the Army to serve as soldiers. These are the specific tasks of the citizen and each is of the highest importance, but back of them stands life itself, the art of living so that life shall be good and beautiful, free and worthy of the human race."-- The American Citizen's Handbook.

Some Issues:

1. Too few people understand the real meaning of democracy.
2. Democracy anticipates knowledge of and participation in our government on the part of all citizens. How can we see that this requirement is met more fully.
3. Too many people believe that in a democracy they can do as they please; if laws restrict them they feel we are turning away from democracy.

Discussion Starters:

1. What do we understand democracy to mean?
2. Less than 10 percent of the people really understand what democracy means.
3. In our democracy we seem to be making more and more demands on government. Is this a desirable trend?
4. We cannot have a complete democracy. Where do we draw the line?
5. World Wars I and II gave democracy a backset.
6. Too many of our procedures of everyday life are not democratic in the home, school, 4-H Clubs, churches. Do you agree?
7. 4-H Clubs should do more to teach democratic principles. How?

To the delegates: The above is not meant to be a set outline for your discussions. Your groups should raise only those points which are of concern to you and you will think of many others. The speakers will also raise some points you will wish to discuss.

Report and Recommendations of Delegates' Committee:

"Fundamentals of Democracy"

Situation:

Our country of America is a challenging Nation. Each day creates the sense of freedom and opportunity. This is our democratic type of government-- "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people." What more could any youth ask for?

The freedoms, as stated in the Constitution of the United States, offer an unlimited and extended account of the ideals and principles of a representative government. Our responsibility as future citizens and adult leaders of the country will be to share in the great task of providing the type of world we want to live in. Democracy anticipates knowledge of the participation in our government on the part of all citizens. The specific duties of the citizen are many, but the one of highest importance is providing a satisfying life, free and worthy of any responsibility.

Democracy means people can do as they please as long as they don't interfere with the rights and privilege of others. When people begin to interfere with other people's thinking and ideas, we must have laws to restrict them. In our representative type of government the people select the men they think are capable of handling our governmental affairs.

Suggestions:

1. The term democracy means that we have the privilege to exercise the freedom of press, speech, and religion to the extent of not interfering with the privileges of other citizens.
2. The youth of today have an important responsibility in the citizenship of our future.
3. Home environment has the greatest influence upon the thinking and actions of young people. Through family counseling children learn the first steps of a true democracy.
4. A 4-H Club gives experience in democratic action in that individuals practice parliamentary procedure and work and play together, and so learn cooperation.
5. We can gain knowledge of democracy through discussions, schools, churches, and organizations such as the 4-H Club.
6. If youth learns the principles of democracy in the school these ideas will be carried on into other organizations in their later life.
7. Every citizen needs to know more about democracy, and youth should receive their first knowledge of this type of government in the schools.
8. Every young person reaching his voting age should consider it his privilege and duty to vote and should do so.

9. At this time other countries are at a critical point in determining which type of government to practice. Through contacts with youth of other countries by correspondence and exchange of visits, we can explain the ideals and opportunities and so try to influence the spread of democracy.

10. During our week at National 4-H Camp we had an excellent opportunity to see our government in action, and it is our hope and goal that all youth of America shall come to understand and appreciate their opportunities, privileges, and responsibilities in a democratic government.

Committee:

Alberta Illian, Iowa, Chairman
Sue Wells, Alabama
Gerald H. Cassidy, Arkansas
Marilyn Starr, California
Martha Tomlinson, Connecticut
Boyd McCoy Cook, Delaware
Tena Bishop, Massachusetts, Leader Adviser

Theme for Friday, June 13, 1947:

"Safeguarding Our Liberty Through Group Action"

Assembly Speaker: Miss Mabel R. Cook, Executive Secretary, YWCA,
Washington, D. C.

Introduction:

"Government is the most powerful thing in the world--man's greatest blessing, or most deadly curse--depending on how it is used."--Unknown source.

"Community government was our first use of governing power outside of our home. In these small areas--village, town, township and school district--we first cooperate with our neighbors in the use of our governing power to protect our homes while we provide for ourselves.

"Like charity, activity for good government begins at home. Good citizenship exercised in cooperation with one's neighbors to get good community government helps us grow in wisdom and will--purpose--to do our full share in applying the principles of good government throughout the Nation.

"By our Federal Government we unite all our States into one great Nation and put a strong arm of protection over every home and community, as well as a wall of defense around the country--a protection against outside aggression."--Pearson.

Some Issues:

1. Are there enough people who are willing to give up some of their individual rights to make action by groups generally effective?
2. What place should we give political parties in safeguarding our liberties?
3. Large groups representing such segments as labor or business or agriculture may become so strong they dominate our economy.
4. Fascism prohibits organization of nearly all groups. Are there any groups that should be prohibited in a democracy?

Discussion Starters:

1. Not many young people know the value of belonging to a group.
2. Groups are bad for good government because they tend to run to cliques which become too powerful.
3. The Bill of Rights promises freedom of assembly. Do you think of any limitations we place or should place on groups that want to meet?
4. Popular opinion expressed through groups should govern our lawmakers' actions.
5. What about pressure groups?
6. The small group--the family, the 4-H Club--is the best place to teach the value of group action.
7. Which of these aspects of working together in 4-H groups appeal to young people most? (a) Opportunity to have programs. (b) Having good times. (c) Learning to cooperate. (d) Learning to stand up for rights. (e) Others.

"Safeguarding Our Liberty Through Group Action"

Situation:

Today, more than ever before, we are tending toward group action in our Government and in everyday life. Is group action contributing to the safeguarding of our liberty, or is it tending to destroy our liberty? Through our discussions, we found these ideas coming to light:

(1) Those groups, commonly known as pressure groups, although they have accomplished much good in the past, now have a tendency to use their great powers to promote action that would be detrimental to the good of the majority.

(2) Cliques may also set up petty prejudices among different groups and among sections of the country.

Only through cooperation and work in a group, can personal desires and selfishness be overcome.

Suggestions:

We feel 4-H Clubs can be instrumental in safeguarding our liberty; therefore we have several suggestions which we feel could well be used in clubs over the Nation.

1. Citizenship training should be stressed for club members:

- (a) A series of citizenship programs.
- (b) Tours to governmental agencies.
- (c) Group discussions.
- (d) Qualified speakers.
- (e) Competition and contests on citizenship between clubs to stimulate interest.

2. We should create an interest in the policies of our political parties because we feel they are vital in preserving our liberty.

3. We should foster an interest in all types of government in the world in order that we may better understand them and have better chances of living peacefully with them.

4. We feel that older and younger members should be together in the local club because it gives older youth many opportunities to develop leadership qualities and gives younger members valuable help and inspiration. We feel, however, that there should be more activities for older youth, possibly in county organizations, in order to hold a greater interest for them.

5. We should demonstrate as a 4-H group our ideals of cooperation and achievement in order to stimulate the public's interest in our club, and our efforts to put a greater emphasis on our liberties.

Committee:

John Holter, Maryland, Chairman
Dale Apel, Kansas
Wanda Lorrain, Louisiana
Rhua Slavens, Montana

La Roy Sevey, Maine
Barbara Hagen, New Jersey
J. Harold Johnson, Kansas,
Leader Adviser

Theme for Saturday, June 14, 1947:

"Hold High the Torch"

Assembly Speakers: Garland Routt, Department of State
Dr. J. Lossing Buck, United Nations

Introduction:

"OUR GENERATION KNOWS, as no generation before it has ever known that peace must be made. If we mean we talk of peace that nothing this time will stop us from making peace--that neither lies nor deceptions nor tricks nor our own wacriiness will prevent us--if we mean this we can speak of peace to the living and dead without shame. For nothing is true or honest in the talk of peace but our own purpose. And the choice is ours." -- Unknown source.

"In any government each individual gives up a part of his liberty in exchange for common protection and a chance for the growth of all. In any federal organization each state or province likewise gives up some of its freedom in return for the general good.

"The United Nations is organized by the concerted action of 51 governments. But much more it is created by the common will of the people of the earth for the well-being of all." -- The World at the Crossroads.

Some Issues:

1. Not all nations will agree to a democratic form of government. How shall we function in such a world?
2. Will loans and gifts of money, food, or supplies to depleted countries aid in rebuilding better governments?
3. In giving financial help to other countries, what agreements, restrictions and qualifications, if any, should we place on their type of government?

Discussion Starters:

1. There is no chance of democracy to prevail in the world.
2. The world can function part democratic and part not.
3. We will have to continue to feed much of the old world for 20 years if we are to defeat communism.
4. We have always had wars and always will--so some say. What do you think?
5. Tarriffs have no bearing on governmental relationships.
6. With the atomic bomb we do not need a large standing army.
7. How much will organization of the United Nations help?
8. What prodcuts of your farm entering into world trade might cause international complications? Which might help insure peace?
9. 4-H Clubs the world over would insure democracy.

To the delegates:

The above is not meant to be a set outline for your discussions. Your groups should raise only those points which are of concern to you and you will think of many others. The speakers will also raise some points you will wish to discuss.

Prepared by Paul C. Taff
Iowa Extension Service

Report and Recommendation of Delegates' Committee:

"Hold High the Torch"

Situation:

There is an urgent need for a plan for harmonious international relations than exist at present. Nations can live peacefully together in the same world if each one values peace.

Loans and gifts of money, food, or supplies to depleted countries will aid in rebuilding better governments. If the United States is to hold its position of prominence among the nations of the world, we must prove our merit and carry the responsibilities this leadership conveys. World harmony will be gained by conscientious efforts and persistent action toward unity.

Our Government will function as a good democracy if each citizen assumes responsibilities. Adaptations to the ways of others are necessary. The individual gives up a part of his liberty in exchange for common protection; the State makes itself subordinate to the Nation; the Nation, to the world. In this aftermath of war, many nations have very low production as well as lowered morale. The United States has the supplies, materials, and finances to help set the war-torn countries back on their feet. We cannot live peacefully in this world if America stands aloof, ignoring these cries for help. There is considerable friction between nations now which must be canceled out before our peace is secure. America can prove the worth of democracy by leading the world to this peace.

Suggestions:

A. Action the Nation or Government may take:

1. Help devastated countries set up a self-chosen form of government, currency, and a way of self-support for 4 or 5 years, then let them carry on alone.
2. Help feed these nations until they are capable of complete self-support.
3. If used wisely, a United Nations organization will maintain peace.
4. A universal language would contribute toward harmonious relations between nations.
5. A specialized standing army is advisable.

B. An individual's role in building a united Nation and world.

1. Recognize personal responsibilities.
2. Learn about problems of the world through meetings and discussions such as were held at National 4-H Club Camp.
3. Organize and attend international meetings.
4. Students prepare for citizenship by diligent study of school subjects, such as civics, and become familiar with our foreign policy.
5. Remember that peaceful living is built from the bottom up. Have respect for the rights of fellow men.
6. This country needs the services of capable citizens, so some of our youth should prepare for a career in international affairs.
7. The 4-H Club could be universal, as well as other youth organizations.

Committee:

Marilyn McCracken, Minnesota, Chairman

Marion Ismert, New York

Ruth Ann White, Tennessee

Marjorie Zeller, Oregon

Vernon J. Leininger, Pennsylvania

Bobbie Joe Griffin, Texas

Kathleen Flom, Minnesota, Leader
Adviser

Theme for Monday, June 16: "Individual Responsibility for Citizenship"

Assembly Speaker: Dr. Joy Elmer Morgan, Editor, Journal of the National Education Association

Introduction:

"Democracy offers the individual more liberty than he can get under any other system of government. It expects in turn that he will use it constructively and that he will at all times be on guard to preserve it not alone for himself but also for others who enjoy it with him. Democracy is a two-way proposition, but some try to get by on a one-way basis. They want rights, privileges, advantages, and opportunities, and they take them. They forget that on the other side these things mean duties, obligations, qualifications, and responsibilities. One cannot continually get the good things in life without giving an equivalent in return, yet many carelessly neglect that part of the bargain."--Vieg.

"A democratic government exists for the people and the people do not exist for the government. A democracy places the emphasis upon the individual, and it is the individual that counts and the individual who must have opportunity for the fullest development of which he is capable."--A B C of the U.S.A.

"Democratic government can rise no higher than the intelligence, purpose, and conscience of the individual citizen."--The American Citizen's Handbook.

Some Issues:

1. How can we define good citizenship?
2. What are the privileges of citizenship?
3. What are the most important processes to insure effective citizenship?
4. Can any individual separate himself from his government?

Discussion Starters:

1. Youth today do not appreciate our democracy.
2. Voting is not necessary to good citizenship.
3. If young people were permitted to vote at 18 they would be more interested in government.
4. Everyone eligible should be required to vote.
5. One year of training in the service of our country for all youth would be the best way to teach democratic principles.
6. Most people are too lazy to bother with problems of government; they want to leave everything to the leaders.
7. Public opinion is more important in protecting the individual's freedom than the Bill of Rights.
8. Where do we gain most of our experience in citizenship?

To the delegates:

The above is not meant to be a set outline for your discussions. Your groups should raise only those points which are of concern to you and you will think of many others. The speakers will also raise some points you will wish to discuss.

Prepared by Paul C. Taff
Iowa Extension Service

Report and Recommendation of Delegates' Committee:

"Individual Responsibility for Citizenship"

Situation:

The highest gift that the community can bestow is that of having a part in the government of our Nation. We often fail to realize its relationship to our lives, the specific tasks of the citizens as of highest importance, for we think of citizenship in a sense of voting, paying taxes or serving as soldiers. The citizen cannot separate his citizenship and the exercise of his civic duty from the rest of his life. Honesty in thinking and a definite interest in the well-being of others will promote public life.

Suggestions:

This committee recommends that members of 4-H Clubs --

- a. Follow the five moral obligations of a democracy as given by Dr. Morgan.
 1. Have faith in God, man, right, democratic ideals, ourselves, and the future.
 2. Be intelligent, listen to the opposition, and be able to recognize false ideas.
 3. Have right attitudes.
 4. Act--do your part.
 5. Learn to give and take, cooperate.
- b. Work to improve the 4-H program to make it the background of a community through sponsorship of community activities.
- c. Assume responsibility for carrying out a program of education in government principles and voting procedure in clubs.
- d. Give young people responsibilities in the community.
- e. Attend the Capitol Day when representatives are sent to see the Government in action.
- f. Learn to cast a ballot as a project for community betterment.

The committee also wishes to make this statement as to the importance of voting:

1. Voting is the weapon with which individuals defend and preserve their ideals.
2. Voting gives to each citizen a sense of personal responsibility and personal satisfaction in knowing of his own participation in the Government.
3. Voting increases interest in the Government and its leaders, thereby instilling in the citizen a fervent desire to know and understand his government better.

4. Voting has an international significance, for in becoming better acquainted with our Government we are brought into contact with nations having similar governments. In this way our "Good Neighbor" policy and a spirit of world-wide cooperation are promoted.

Committee:

Laura Frances Davis, Missouri, Chairman
Forrest Hammond, Jr., West Virginia
Dorothy Lois Bender, Wyoming
David E. West, Alabama
Edgar C. Shiffer, Indiana
Doris Ann Krogh, New Mexico
L. R. Harrill, North Carolina, Leader Adviser

Theme for Tuesday, June 17: "Promoting the General Welfare"

Assembly Speaker: Hon. Watson B. Miller, Federal Security Agency

Introduction:

"Our task as citizens seeking to shape the larger affairs of humanity is to make our influence felt as widely as possible. We cannot expect to agree upon all our problems. In the end we shall have to adjust our differences in the spirit of good will and subordinate our lesser differences to the general welfare."--The American Citizen's Handbook.

"We recognize that government is necessary to maintain law and order, assure liberty of thought and action, preserve the security of private property, and provide the opportunity for individual achievement."--Edmunds.

"The new means of communication may force us to live together, but they do not make us fit to live with.

"The more science we have, the more religion we need."--Fosdick.

Some Issues:

1. We have many new inventions and facilities in the United States. How far should we share these with all other countries?
2. In our own country there is a wide variation in living standards.
3. People demand the means for living more insistently than they demand to know ways of living.

Discussion Starters:

1. There is too much variation in levels of income in this country.
2. Some people are not ready to accept the hardships and sacrifices that are necessary for all to have the same level of living.
3. People endorse tolerance only when the issue does not affect them directly.
4. What attitude should agriculture take towards labor? Towards business?
5. Real democracy operates too slowly to meet emergencies.
6. Changing our constitution endangers our democracy.
7. Every 4-H Club should have a definite community welfare activity.
8. What are 4-H Clubs doing to promote the general welfare of your community?

To the delegates:

The above is not meant to be a set outline for your discussions. Your groups should raise only those points which are of concern to you and you will think of many others. The speakers will also raise some points you will wish to discuss.

Prepared by Paul C. Taff
Iowa Extension Service

Report and Recommendation of Delegates' Committee:

"Promoting the General Welfare"

Situation:

The rights and privileges of citizenship are the greatest gifts that this country has to offer to individuals but are worthless without the assurance of health, education, and security.

Welfare in the home is the key to successful living in our community and country. There is a lack of interest in community projects that will promote better living.

The welfare of any individual is dependent upon the fourfold development expressed in the 4-H Club pledge.

I pledge: My head to clearer thinking by keeping informed and helping others keep informed on current topics relating to general welfare.

My heart to greater loyalty by believing in practicing the principles on which 4-H Club work is founded.

My hands to larger service by doing and showing other people that they also may be benefited.

My health to better living by keeping my body as healthy as it was given me and developing those certain skills which lead to better living.

Suggestions:

1. Each club member should keep well informed and participate in activities promoting general welfare.
2. Publicity for 4-H Club program:
 - a. News articles.
 - b. Demonstrations in different communities.
 - c. Radio broadcasts.
 - d. Talks to clubs and other organizations.
 - e. Community discussion.
 - f. Individual visits to adults to promote clearer understanding of 4-H Club program.
3. Feed more community welfare programs.
 - a. Recreational programs.
 - b. Program for cleaning up and beautifying community.
 - c. Specific health program.
 - d. Nursery schools.
4. Working with other groups in promoting projects.
 - a. Including Scouts, girl reserves, and similar organizations of young people.
 - b. Gaining cooperation of adult organization, such as civic clubs, Y.W.C.A., and the like.
5. Health program expanded and emphasized.
 - a. 4-H health projects (individual participation).
 - b. Hospital and health survey.
 - c. Clubs sponsor an annual physical check-up of all club members and other youth of the community.
6. Farm and home safety.
 - a. First-aid course.
 - b. Water safety.
 - c. 4-H safety project.
 - d. Integrate a health program into every 4-H Club project.
7. Conservation.
 - a. Conserve farm and home appliances by learning to operate them efficiently and making simple repairs.
 - b. Make wise selection and use of food and clothing.

Committee:

Roberta Rohy, West Virginia, Chairman
Robert Dye, Washington
Joyce Hamby, Georgia
Lorene Stevens, Texas, Leader Adviser

David Chase, Rhode Island
Darlene Anabel Skoges, W. Va.
Miriam Louise Wrigley, Ill.

Theme for Wednesday, June 18:

"Leadership Responsibility in a Representative Government"

Assembly Speaker: Sir John Macgowan, British Embassy

Introduction:

"Government by representation is another practical necessity. What a fantastic dream it would be to expect 130 million people to meet together for the conduct of government! We must elect representatives to carry on our government. But that does not mean that the citizen's job is finished when the vote is cast. If 'town meetings' mean citizens coming together in groups both in town and country to talk over the work of their elected representatives and executives, then the town meeting idea should not vanish from the American scene. Voting is the election day job. 'Town meeting' is the year round job."

— A B C of the U. S. A.

"Without leadership a democracy is in danger of failure. No great enterprise, public or private, can succeed without it. Yet in this country government often suffers for lack of leaders. We must ask ourselves how this can be, since a democracy would be expected to develop the qualities out of which leaders are made. Such qualities have been produced in our country, but in the past they have usually been directed toward private affairs. * * * Not every voter will give attention to government, but he will vote for the candidates and policies he prefers if they are presented to him clearly and in a way to interest him. Leaders can do this for him."— A B C of the U.S.A.

Some Issues:

1. What do we mean by "leadership?"
2. How can we impress people with the necessity for capable leadership?
3. What kind of check and balance should we provide on leadership?
4. How does democracy encourage strong leadership?

Discussion Starters:

1. The most important of our leaders are those who live in our local community.
2. The 4-H Club should select its own leaders because of the experience this would provide.
3. Leaders are born, not made.
4. History is but the shadow of great leaders.
5. A good leader is one who finds out the opinion of the majority and follows this guide rather than having an opinion of his own.
6. A good leader is one who can change people's viewpoint.
7. We have plenty of capable leaders.
8. The leaders and officers of 4-H Clubs are the only ones in the club who get leadership training.

To the delegates:

The above is not meant to be a set outline for your discussions. Your groups should raise only those points which are of concern to you and you will think of many others. The speakers will also raise some points you will wish to discuss.

Prepared by Paul C. Taff
Iowa Extension Service

Report and Recommendation of Delegates' Committee:

"Leadership Responsibility in a Representative Government"

Situation:

Leaders mean to show the way for the people to act. Sometimes leaders have a tendency to act in their own interest rather than in that of the public.

A leader can be no better than his information because after being elected to an office people have a tendency to leave everything up to the leader to carry out. In other words they do not keep him informed as to public opinion.

Suggestions:

Therefore, we recommend:

1. Responsibility begins in the home and should continue on through the churches, schools, and other organizations.
2. All boys and girls should be encouraged to participate in organizations which will develop their leadership responsibilities.
3. We feel that 4-H can do much to encourage the development of our national leaders through the practice and skill which all 4-H'ers obtain in their own club work.
4. The ability to express himself brings out leadership in a person, and a successful leader must have belief in his fellow man.

Committee:

David Norton, Montana, Chairman
Chester Taplin, Massachusetts
Beverly Watkins, Michigan
Harold Allen, Nebraska
Jeyneil Hardy, Georgia
Helen Hendricks, Kentucky
C. G. Staver, Colorado, Leader Adviser